Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [28] beginning at page 6, line 3, with the flowing rewritten paragraph:

[28] In the embodiment, the entire data rate capacity is allocated to a channel burst at a given time. As shown in FIG. 2, channel bursts 209, 211, 213, and 21~~3~~5 are interleaved in time. An idle time duration (during which data packets are not transmitted for the data service) occurs between consecutive transmissions of a channel burst (e.g. channel burst 209). A wireless broadcast system can utilize the idle time duration during which wireless terminal 115 can be instructed to transfer to another base station to complete a handover. The other base station (e.g. base station 105) may transmit the same data as the base station (e.g. base station 101) previously serving wireless terminal 115 using a different center frequency and a different amount of phase shift offset.

Please replace paragraph [29] beginning at page 6, line 13, with the flowing rewritten paragraph:

[0029] Channel bursts are typically transmitted periodically by a base station. For example, a subsequent channel burst may occur T seconds after channel burst 209, in which a channel burst is transmitted every T seconds. Wireless terminal 115 may maintain precise timing, as with the Global Positioning System (GPS), to determine an absolute time at which each channel burst occurs. In another embodiment, wireless terminal 115 is provided information about a time period in each channel burst, informing wireless terminal 115 about the subsequent channel burst. The time period may be included in an IP packet, a multiprotocol encapsulated frame, any other packet frame, and a third generation (3G) or General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) channel or modulation data, such as transmitter parameter signaling. Alternatively, wireless terminal 115 may detect an occurrence of a channel burst by receiving a signal preamble, which may be a data sequence that is known as a priority to wireless terminal 115. In another embodiment, wireless terminal 115 may receive an overhead message on an overhead channel from a base station. The overhead message may contain timing information regarding the occurrence of channel bursts. For example, in an embodiment of the invention the associated phase shift offsets that are associated with the base stations may be included in the overhead message. (Phase shift offset information may be included in a Service Information (SI) table, e.g., a Network Information Table (NIT) table for a DVB-T

system.) The overhead channel may be logically or physically distinct from the downlink radio channel that supports the transmission of channel bursts.